

estate of the deceased as tenants in common.

(ii) If A disclaims "the entire interest", the property devolves to B or to B's estate.

(9) "To A, B, and C as joint tenants". If A dies and B and C thereafter disclaim, the property devolves to A's estate.

9-205.

(A) THE RIGHT TO DISCLAIM PROPERTY OR AN INTEREST IN IT IS BARRED BY (1) AN ASSIGNMENT, CONVEYANCE, VOLUNTARY ENCUMBRANCE, PLEDGE, OR TRANSFER OF THE PROPERTY OR INTEREST, OR A CONTRACT FOR ANY OF THOSE, (2) A WRITTEN WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO DISCLAIM, (3) AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPERTY OR INTEREST OR A BENEFIT THEREUNDER, OR (4) A SALE OF THE PROPERTY OR INTEREST UNDER JUDICIAL SALE MADE BEFORE THE DISCLAIMER IS EFFECTED.

(B) THE RIGHT TO DISCLAIM EXISTS NOTWITHSTANDING ANY LIMITATION ON THE INTEREST OF THE DISCLAIMANT IN THE NATURE OF A SPENDTHRIFT PROVISION OR SIMILAR RESTRICTION.

9-206.

THIS SUBTITLE DOES NOT ABRIDGE THE RIGHT OF A PERSON TO WAIVE, RELEASE, DISCLAIM OR RENOUNCE PROPERTY OR AN INTEREST IN PROPERTY UNDER ANY OTHER STATUTE.

Comments to § 9-206

Examples of "other" statutes referred to are those dealing with spousal election (§ 3-203), refusal to accept appointment as a fiduciary (§ 9-102), and release of powers (§ 11-108). This subtitle supplants the common law in regard to disclaimers of property interests and is intended to constitute the exclusive method for the disclaimer of testamentary successions and nontestamentary transfers apart from those provided by other statutes.

9-207.

AN INTEREST IN PROPERTY THAT EXISTS ON JULY 1, 1978 AS TO WHICH THE TIME FOR FILING A DISCLAIMER UNDER THIS SUBTITLE HAS NOT EXPIRED MAY BE DISCLAIMED WITHIN THE TIME PROVIDED IN § 9-202 OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1979, WHICHEVER PERIOD IS GREATER.

9-208.

THIS SUBTITLE SHALL BE APPLIED AND CONSTRUED TO EFFECTUATE ITS GENERAL PURPOSE TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS SUBTITLE AMONG THE STATES ENACTING IT.

9-209.